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venue, and common law, equity and statutory jurisdictions in the civil and criminal sides of the court, and in the various actions and suits. The subjects are interestingly dealt with, and the book seems a good one for the student as well as the practitioner. Authorities are cited to a sufficient extent to render the treatise a valuable one to the practising lawyer; but it is more than a collection of authorities. J. S. S. JR.

AMERICAN CASES ON CONTRACT. Arranged in Accordance with the Analysis of Anson on Contract, and edited by Ernest W. Huffcutt and Edwin H. Woodruff. New York and Albany: Banks & Brothers. 1894. 8vo. pp. xxxiii, 718.

The object of this volume is, as the editors state, to illustrate the essential principles of the law of contracts by selections of American cases. The theory on which English decisions are excluded, however, hardly seems a wise one. Certainly the judgments of the House of Lords have as much authority in this country as those of many of our own tribunals. Surely, too, in some English cases, at least, a more satisfactory statement of the doctrine to be brought out might have been found than in parallel American ones; and in such a situation it is hard to see a good reason why the worst exposition should be preferred to the better, simply because it is American. In spite of this bias, however, the editors have gathered in a comparatively small space a number of well-chosen cases, which, while not straying off into the kindred branches of agency, partnership, etc., cover in a broad way the entire field of their subject. In fact, something might have been gained from the student's point of view if the book had aimed to be less comprehensive, and had endeavored to cast more light, by a larger array of cases, on some of the less settled topics of the law. This defect, however, seems one inherent in the nature of the task, and, considering how admirably much is covered in little space, the failure to emphasize more fully dubious points is not to be wondered at.

D. A. E.

HARVARD COLLEGE BY AN OXONIAN. By George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L., Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1894. 8vo. pp. x, 329. Cloth, \$2.25.

Mr. Hill's errors, though numerous and almost always amusing, are never more than mere slips; and he may be congratulated upon his success in giving a truthful and human account of Harvard where the writers before him have almost entirely failed. There is just enough comparison with Oxford to give spice and point to his criticism and appreciation.

The chapter on the Law School is accurate in its account of the history of the school, and most generous in praise. Its concluding paragraph is this well-turned compliment: "Daniel Webster, in one of his speeches, looks forward to the time when America shall repay to Europe the great debt of learning which she owes her. The repayment to England has already begun; all that we have to do is to stretch out her hands and to gather in the fruits of Harvard's experience in the method of teaching law" (p. 265). Later on, Mr. Hill says: "I trust that before long many a scholar fresh from Oxford and Cambridge will cross the Atlantic to finish his studies in Harvard" (p. 327). It would be very pleasant for the Law School if some Oxford or Cambridge graduate should read these two passages together, and act on this advice. He

would find the Law School a school of the Common Law, not merely of American local law; and one cannot see why it should not do as good service in fitting for the English bar as for that of any State.

R. W. H.

A TREATISE ON THE FOREIGN POWERS AND JURISDICTION OF THE BRITISH CROWN. By William Edward Hall, M. A. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1894. New York: Macmillan & Co. 8vo. pp. xvi, 304. \$2.60 net.

In view of the great number of British agents who exercise judicial or quasi-judicial power in foreign countries, it is remarkable that there has heretofore been no systematic discussion of their powers. This lack has been supplied by this excellent summary, the principal defect of which is its brevity and its lack of details and illustrations of the actual business and workings of the British Consular Courts. Such courts have recently acquired a new interest from the extension of British Protectorates and "Spheres of Influence," and from the fact that Great Britain is now voluntarily abandoning its right to maintain them in Japan.

The book contains a good summary of the consular jurisdiction, and of the status of the various classes of British subjects, both in foreign, civilized, and in barbarous countries, including the complex subject of international marriage. The legal reader will regret the meagreness of the citations of authority, which the author explains, however, on the ground that he is indebted for much material to persons in official positions, whose authority official etiquette prevents his acknowledging.

E. L. C.

WAMBAUGH'S STUDY OF CASES. By Eugene Wambaugh, LL.D. 2d ed. Little, Brown, & Co. 1894. pp. xviii, 333.

WAMBAUGH'S CASES FOR ANALYSIS. By Eugene Wambaugh, LL.D. Little, Brown, & Co. 1894. pp. x, 549.

The second edition of Professor Wambaugh's valuable guide to the study of cases is accompanied by a volume of cases supplemental to those printed with the text of the original book. The value of the "Study of Cases" as a preliminary to the "Case-system" as it is practised in this school might be very great, and it would be certainly a very wise training for any student who is to find himself plunged into the midst of things at the beginning of his course here. Obviously the method of studying cases to best advantage ought itself to be best grasped by a study of cases, and an induction of the best method of induction is but a logical outcome of the "Case-system." The "Cases for Analysis" are meant to give a field for just such induction, while the cases are also arranged to give some idea of the fundamental principles of Contracts and Torts. The amount of ground covered in these two subjects is considerable, and it may possibly be questioned whether in this respect the selection of cases is not too comprehensive for its size and purpose.

B. L. H.